

THE DEPARTURE OF PENIANS. (From the Montreal Diplomat, of Paris.)

On Saturday night, between nine and ten o'clock, thirty-one Penians prisoners, against whom the grand jury failed to bring in true bills, were taken from the jail in this city and conveyed to a special train to the Saginaw Depot, and on the American side ordered to remain on that side of the border in future. The departure of the prisoners was kept comparatively quiet in order that no crowd might assemble, or any disturbance be occasioned by the departure of the train. The Penians, as a body, are not very great. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, the Sheriff, Col. McKinstry of the 11th Regt, and a few other prominent men, accompanied the train from the depot to the jail, and the train consisted of two engines, in one of which was a strong guard of 17th Regt. men, who proceeded to the depot and remained in the country. The prisoners were called into the hall in the jail and placed in line of march—arm at arm—and then conducted by a few special constables through the streets to a quiet place in the train, where they were seated in their names. It was amusing to listen to the remarks of some of the prisoners, who were delighted at the prospect of reaching their native land, and in consequence of a quarrel with a spectator at the train, there was a possibility of their return, repatriated, with these words, when I come back here again, the jail door will be opened for me.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION was supplied (by the Penians) with a bunch of "bats" from Scotland, which were sold at the rate of one shilling each. The bats, which were the damaged goods, easily deflated in the home market, are now used for export. The substance of these statements is, that under the operation of certain public measures, the quantity of the consumption of intoxicating liquors has been so much reduced in Scotland that the money spent on that commodity is but little more than half of what it was ten or fifteen years ago. The simple fact, however, that a man who has taken part in a train from the Saginaw Depot, which the penians have kept quiet, and that the results are so very different from what is alleged to be a great deal more than before. The quantity of home-made spirits consumed in Scotland in 1854 (the year chosen by the Association) was 5,875,000 gallons, in 1855 and 1856 it was 5,875,000 gallons, and in 1857 and 1858 it was 5,000,000 gallons. This is undoubtedly a reduction; but when we look to the cost as well as the quantity; looking here, we shall find that the quantity of spirits consumed in 1854 was 5,875,000 gallons, and in 1855 and 1856 it was 5,875,000 gallons, and in 1857 and 1858 it was 5,000,000 gallons. This is undoubtedly a reduction; but when we look to the cost as well as the quantity; looking here, we shall find that the quantity of spirits consumed in 1854 was 5,875,000 gallons, and in 1855 and 1856 it was 5,875,000 gallons, and in 1857 and 1858 it was 5,000,000 gallons.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS. We have learned nothing definite, up to the present time, touching preparations for election contests, to fill the vacant places in the Legislative Council. The Hon. Mr. Goff is the only one of the six "short straw" men who has publicly announced his intention to aspire to the seat which he lately filled. The Hon. K. Henderson, another of the "short straw" men, and Mr. Goff's colleague, does not, it appears, intend to offer for the Council again. He reserves his active mind for the more congenial arena of the House of Assembly, trusting that the Murray Harbour District will send him there. The Hon. A. A. McDonald is spoken of as having some intention to decline nomination for the Council, and to offer as a candidate for the lower House. Mr. McDonald's resignation would be certain for the Council; and his absence will be seriously felt there by the small band of Liberals who have recognized him as their leader. Yet, we shall be exceedingly glad to see Mr. McDonald in the lower House. He will be a valuable acquisition to the party there, and, indeed, occupy, as he deserves to do, a leading position in our little Canadian statesmanship.

At Salmon Bay, there is a resident missionary of the Baptist Church. In a state of want, on account of the partial failure of the seal and cod fisheries, and total failure of the herring fishery on our coast. But the greatest misery is, that among the population scattered along the shores from La Pêche, eastward to the extremity of the Province; and it is not the poorest that suffer, but families who, till within a few years, have been in good circumstances, are now in distress, and in want of food and clothing, and in a state of distressing poverty. The Hon. Mr. Goff is the only one of the six "short straw" men who has publicly announced his intention to aspire to the seat which he lately filled. The Hon. K. Henderson, another of the "short straw" men, and Mr. Goff's colleague, does not, it appears, intend to offer for the Council again. He reserves his active mind for the more congenial arena of the House of Assembly, trusting that the Murray Harbour District will send him there. The Hon. A. A. McDonald is spoken of as having some intention to decline nomination for the Council, and to offer as a candidate for the lower House. Mr. McDonald's resignation would be certain for the Council; and his absence will be seriously felt there by the small band of Liberals who have recognized him as their leader. Yet, we shall be exceedingly glad to see Mr. McDonald in the lower House. He will be a valuable acquisition to the party there, and, indeed, occupy, as he deserves to do, a leading position in our little Canadian statesmanship.

new order, have yet cast behind them many a lingering, lingering look at the dear old days of exclusive power, of political privilege and intellectual torpor; and who, having been urged forward in the path of progress against their will—would rejoice in nothing more than such a retrograde march, as would once more place every thing under the arbitrary power of one—a sort of absolute ruler of a representative—a man whose mind appears to be so deeply imbued with love of the antiquated and level of the progressive, that, without exciting any suspicion of his being willing to perpetrate a caricature of himself, he might, in contemplating the progress of the times, thus give expression to his sentiments, in the *abdicate style* and language of the fifteenth century. "Strange days be these, my masters; 'tis a mad world, by my fay! I do not like these bad new times at all, the more I say so." Your pore sits in too late for me; I could not go ahead. No, had I teler travell'd back, an' I note, in-cad!"

AN ENGLISH MISSION TO THIS COUNTRY. (From the Courier Diplomat, of November 11.)

It is well known that Mr. Odo Russell, the English diplomatist, when in Paris on his way to Rome, had an interview with the Marquis de Montebello, and admitted that his Government had authorized him to offer a veto to the Sovereign Council in the event of a refusal to accept the necessary to abandon his States. Mr. Odo Russell however added that the Cabinet of St. James had no intention of receiving the Pope in the Island of Malta without first consulting with the court of the Emperor of Austria.

THE TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT. A terrible accident occurred on the Buffalo and Erie railway about a week ago, by which forty-four lives were lost, and many more injured. The accident occurred on the morning of Wednesday, between Harbor Creek and Erie, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon. A party of workmen had been employed making tracks for the Erie railway, and a man whose name was understood to be Malony. Two rails had been removed for the purpose of substituting new ones, and when the train appeared in the distance, one of the rails was not placed in position. An effort was made to put down the rail with a dispatch, but it was found to be too long.

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IMPORTANT. La Miniere, one of the chief organs of the Canadian Government, publishes the following starting announcement:— We learn that on Saturday last, His Excellency the Governor-General has despatched from the Colonial Office. One of these despatches states that the possibility of trouble being long in the United States, renders incessant vigilance indispensable on the part of the Canadian Government.

Then the gentleman to whom I now allude—the Hon. Edward Palmer—I most willingly admit that, as a lawyer, as a member of the Bar of Prince Edward Island, there is no public man in our community entitled to a higher degree of honor, respect, and confidence. His great legal knowledge is the fruit of the intense application with which, in his youth, he devoted himself to its acquisition; but, great as that knowledge undoubtedly is, his successful practice is not so much attributable to it, as to the much higher and nobler considerations of his inextinguishable integrity, and thorough devotion to the interests of his clients. Whilst thus, however, most freely and cheerfully admitting his professional worth, I have, in this essay, something besides his forensic qualifications to bring under review; namely, his pretensions to the occupancy of a leading place in our legislative and government; and, sorry, indeed, am I to say, that truth compels me to declare that, on considerations, having reference to those pretensions, present themselves to my mind, but such as are, in a very high degree, non-recommendatory. To the recognition of deferred popular rights, to the extension of popular privileges, and to political equality, no man, in this country, has ever been a more determined and uncompromising opponent than the Hon. Edward Palmer. With a consistency and obstinacy, which certainly would have been honorable, if adhered to and exercised in any possible direction, he has invariably, in the most determined manner, set himself in opposition to legislative acquiescence in popular demands, even when such demands were most in accordance with reason and justice, and most agreeable to the principles of the British Constitution; and, consequently, not another of our leading politicians has ever been held in as great disfavor and disesteem by the rural constituencies throughout the country, as he. Just now, indeed, in consequence of his having so adjusted his sentiments with reference to Confederation, as to have brought them into perfect harmony with those of the great majority of the people concerning that question, he has, it would appear from certain newspaper reports, been somewhat elevated in popular estimation. The popular regard, however, which has been bestowed upon him as an anti-Confederate, cannot fail to be neutralized by the well-reasoned fact that, of all our parliamentary obstaculists, he has ever been the most determined and ungracious in his opposition to progress, and in his resistance to every legislative measure, which has had for its object either the social improvement, or the political elevation of the people. The present object and limit of his ambition seems to be the attainment of the Premiership; to be bestowed upon him by an anti-Confederate Parliament; but, certainly, did election to that position depend upon the direct voice of the people, there is not another public man in the Island whom they would be less likely to raise to than he; unless, indeed, in their dread of Confederation, it were possible—which, however, it surely never could be—to persuade them that nothing but placing him in the Executive Presidential Chair could prevent our being confederated with the other Provinces, and given up as a fief and a prey to Canada. Notwithstanding this, however, it appears that parties, calculating upon the new and extended influence which he and his colleagues have acquired among the electors, on account of their anti-Confederate sentiments, have put him forward as the most eligible of all our public men for that office; and, unless the people at the approaching General Election, shall exercise the greatest caution, and call all their powers of discrimination into the most vigilant action, they may again—deceived by false protestations of liberality and patriotism, and by the hanging out of false colours, as they have been before—return to the Legislature men, in whose secret bosoms the principles of Toryism, as opposed to Liberalism, are still warmly cherished; and who, should circumstances favor the attempt, would—altogether regardless of their liberal and patriotic eulogizing professions—strain every nerve to place once more in the seat of power an unmitigated Tory of the old school.

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